

PUR

PURPOSELY, *adv.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention. Being the instrument which God hath *purposefully* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposefully* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*
In composing this discourse, I *purposefully* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learned by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposefully* go wrong. *Pope.*

PURPRISE, *n. f.* [*purpris*, old Fr. *purprium*, law Lat.] A cloth or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour. The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise* ought to be preserved without corruption. *Bacon's Essays.*

PURR, *n. f.* A sea lark. *And so it is.*
To **PURR**, *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure. *And so it is.*

PURSE, *n. f.* [*burse*, Fr. *persa*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained. She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana all gold and bounty. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purse* P. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly appraised with their *purse* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value. *Add.*

PURSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a purse. I am spell-caught by Philidel, *Dryden.*
I *purse* it up, but little reck'ning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true. *Milton.*

1. To contract as a purse. Thou cried'st,
And did'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

PURSENET, *n. f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. Conies are taken by *pursetnets* in their burrows. *Mortimer.*

PURSEPROUD, *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money. *PURSER*, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

PURSENESS, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Shortness of breath. *PURSLAIN*, *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of *purslain* consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rosette, out of whose flower-cup, which consists of one leaf, arises the pointal, which, together with the flower-cup, becomes a fruit, for the most part oval, full of small seeds, and furnished with two shells or husks at top; of which the outer one, which was the part of the flower-cup that was split in two, opens first; and the inner one, which is the pointal enlarged, opens last, doubly and transversely, while the lower part of the flower-cup adheres to the foot-stalk. *Miller.*

The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are lettuce, *purslain* and endive. *Wife's Surgery.*

PURSUABLE, *adj.* [from *purse*.] What may be pursued. **PURSUANCE**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Prosecution; process. **PURSUANT**, *adj.* [from *purse*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To **PURSU**, *v. a.* [*pourpursare*, Fr.]
1. To chase; to follow in hostility. Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *purpurs*; *Shakespeare.*
Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *purpurs*. *Shakespeare.*
When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *purpurs*. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

To thy speed add wings,
Left with a whip of scorpions I *purpurs* *Milton.*
Thy lingering.
Thy lingering.

2. To prosecute; to continue. As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *purpurs* evil, *purpurs* it to his own death. *Prov. xii. 19.*

Infatuate to *purpurs*
Vain war with heaven. *Milton.*
I will *purpurs*
This ancient story, whether false or true. *Dryden.*

When men *purpurs* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Lacke.*

3. To imitate; to follow as an example. The fame of ancient matrons you *purpurs*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain. Let us not then *purpurs*
Splendid vassalage.
We happiness *purpurs*; we fly from pain;
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

PUR

To **PURSU**, *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. I have, *purpurs* Carneades, wondered chymists should not confider. *Boyle.*

PURSUER, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] One who follows in hostility. Fled with the rest,
And falling from a hill he was to bruis'd,
That the *purpurs* took him. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

His swift *purpurs* from heav'n's gates discern
Th' advantage, and descending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

Like a declining statesman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *purpurs* scorn. *Denham.*

PURSUITE, *n. f.* [*pouruite*, Fr.]
1. The act of following with hostile intention. Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we tho' ght, will have us long *purpurs*. *Milton.*

2. Endeavour to attain. This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *purpurs*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and nothing his *purpurs*. *Rogers.*

He has sinuæ, a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *purpurs* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation. *Addison.*

The will, free from the determination of such duties, is left to the *purpurs* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them. *Lake.*

3. Prosecution. He concluded with sighs and tear, to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *purpurs* of it. *Chapman.*

PURSUIVANT, *n. f.* [*pourpursant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The fitting skies, like flying *purpurs*. *Fa. Queen.*

*Purpurs*ants he often for them sent. *Harbord.*
These grey locks, the *purpurs*ants of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakespeare.*

Send out a *purpurs*ant at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before him riding. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the reader to Edmund Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferny, and John Guillim Portmouth, *purpurs*ants of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Cantabrigia's Remains.*

The *purpurs*ants came next,
And like the heralds each his luteon bore. *Dryden.*

PURSY, *adj.* [*purssys*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. In the fatness of these *purssys* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea croud and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakespeare.*

Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,
And *purssys* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purssys* men. *Temple.*

Grown fat and *purssys* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottl'd ale. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

PURTEANCE, *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purteance* thereof. *Ex. xii. 9.*

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purteance*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

To **PURVEY**, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]
1. To provide with conveniences. This sense is now not in use. Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Fa. Queen.*

His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*, *Dryden.*
The rest he found.

2. To procure. What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomson's Summer.*

To **PURVEY**, *v. n.* To buy in provisions. I the praise
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*. *Milton.*

PURVEYANCE, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]
1. Provision. Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal princes court became. *Fa. Queen.*

2. Procurement of victuals. Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

PURVEYOR.

PUS

PURVEYOR, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals. The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Ralegh.*

2. A procurer; a pimp. These women are such cunning *purveyors*!
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures. *Dryden.*

The stranger, ravish'd at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison.*

PURVIEW, *n. f.* [*pourveu*, French.] Provifo; providing clause. Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

PURULENCE, *n. f.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or *purulency*. } matter. Consumption is induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

PURULENT, *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound flesh. *Bacon.*

It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy. *Swift's Miscel.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested fore. Acid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus*. *Arbutnot.*

To **PUSH**, *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]
1. To strike with a thrust. If the ox *pus* a man-servant, he shall be stoned. *Ex. xxi.*

2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing. The youth *pus* away my feet. *Job xxx. 12.*

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. Shew your mended faiths,
To *pus* destruction and perpetual flame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakespeare.*

Through thee will we *pus* down our enemies. *Pf. xlv. 5.*
Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *pus* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

The description of this terrible scene threw her into an hysterick fit, which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pus*sed out of the room. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

4. To press forward. He forewarns his care
With rules to *pus* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With such impudence did he *pus* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamorous of faction. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has a kind of universal genius, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *pus*sed on by many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive. Ambition *pus*ses the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. We are *pus*sed for an answer, and are forced at last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to tease. To **PUSH**, *v. n.*

1. To make a thrust. But issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That none shall dare
With shortened sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *pus* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden.*

A calf will go manage his head, as though he would *pus* with his horns even before they shoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *pus* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort. War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolv'd to *pus*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack. The king of the South shall *pus* at him, and the king of the North shall come against him. *Dan. xi. 40.*

PUSH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

PUS

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *pus* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*

So great was the puillance of his *pus*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Fa. Queen.*

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach,
receiving them with deadly shot and *pus* or pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulse; force impressed. Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first *pus*, and see it roll
Along the vaulted abyss. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Assault; attack. He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *pus*
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pus*ses against truth are repelled with pushing and confidence. *Watts.*

4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. A sudden *pus* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Meffala. *Shakespeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *pus*, stands the shock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him. *L'Estrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts, and driven them into their last entrenchments: one vigorous *pus*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial. We'll put the matter to the present *pus*. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *pus*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

The question we would put, is not whether the sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law? but whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *pus*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence. There's time enough for that;
Left they desire, upon this *pus*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

7. [*Pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *pus* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells a lie. *Bacon's Essays.*

PUSHER, *n. f.* [from *pus*.] He who *pus*ses forward. **PUSHING**, *adj.* [from *pus*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PUSHPIN, *n. f.* [*pousin* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be learning. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANIMITY, *n. f.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakespeare.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimity* and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South's Sermons.*

PUSILLANIMOUS, *adj.* [*pusillanimus*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly. An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon's Essays.*

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments. *Spectator, N° 576.*

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit. **PUSS**, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *pus*, Lat. is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat. A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *pus* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *pus* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*
I will permit my son to play at apodidrafcinda, which can be no other than our *pus* in a corner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The sportsman's term for a hare. Poor honest *pus*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
But hounds eat sleep as well as hares. *Gay.*

PUSSTULE.